HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

THEODORE CHRISTOPHER HEDDE, Esquire, Consul for the German Empire in this Kingdom, and Consul for the Kingdom of Denmark, having this day given official notice of his return from Europe, and that he had this day resumed the charge of the Consulates of the German Empire and Kingdom of Denmark, all of his official acts as Consul either for Germany or Denmark, are entitled to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of His Majesty's Government.

CHAS. R. BISHOP,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Honolulu, July 4th, 1873.

L. MCCULLY, Esq., has been this day appointed Commissioner of Boundaries for the Island of Oahu, in place of Hon. W. P. Kanaday, deceased.

Hon. J. Mott-Smith has been this day appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Privileges for the District of Kona, Oahu, in place of Hon. W. P. Kanaday, deceased.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, July 4, 1873. 442

The following persons have this day been appointed Agents of the Interior Department to Appraise the value of Lands subject to Government commutation:

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI—Wm. O. Smith, J. Alvin, D. Kahaulelio.

OAHU—D. Kalahana, C. J. Lyons, J. W. Makolea.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, July 1, 1873. 441

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date the Lands of Kalaupapa, Waikolu, and Kalawao, on the windward side of the Island of Molokai, set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation of Lepers, are strictly tabu, and all vessels, boats or canoes are prohibited from touching or landing at either of them, except by special permission of the Board. The road leading over the pali into the above mentioned lands is also tabu, and all persons are strictly forbidden to pass over it without special permission of the Board or its agents. Public attention is hereby called to Section 1 (A) of Chapter XXXIII of the Laws of 1870, to wit:

"No person, not being a Leper, shall be allowed to visit or remain upon any Land, Place or Inclosure, set apart by the Board of Health for the isolation and confinement of Lepers, without the written permission of the President of the Board, or some officer authorized thereto by the Board of Health, under any circumstances whatever, and any person found upon such Land, Place, or Inclosure, without a written permission, shall, upon conviction thereof, before any Police or District Justice, be fined in a sum not less than Ten nor more than One Hundred Dollars for such offence, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned at hard labor until the fine and costs of Court are discharged in the course of law."

The above regulation will be strictly enforced from and after this date.

By order of the Board of Health.

OTAN T. GULICK, Sec'y Board of Health.

Interior Office, June 26th, 1873. 440

All persons holding original Bond Bonds are requested to present them at the Finance Department to have them exchanged for the Bonds authorized by the last Legislative Assembly.

ROBERT SCHLEIDEN, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 24th, 1873. 440-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Henry Johnson has this day been appointed Agent to represent the interest of the Hawaiian Government in the settlement of all boundary where the Government is a party in the Island of Kauai, and notices of hearings may be served upon him.

EDWIN O. HALL, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, June 26th, 1873. 440

THE following persons have this day been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the several taxation districts of the Islands:

OAHU	Honolulu	C. H. Judd
	Ewa and Waianae	
	Waialua	S. M. Nakinaa
	Koolauloa	J. Amara
	Koolaupoko	E. H. Boyd
MAUI	Lahaina, &c.	D. Kahaulelio
	Wailuku	T. W. Rowell
	Makawao	M. Kapihe
	Hana	M. P. Pecnahale
MOLOKAI AND LANAI		E. H. Rogers
HAWAII	Hilo	F. S. Lyman
	Hamakua	G. W. D. Haleuaea
	North Kohala	C. F. Hart
	South Kohala	P. Kanoiahiwi
	North Kona	S. K. Kaai
	South Kona	D. M. Nakihe
	Kau	Thos. Martin
	Puna	J. H
KAUAI	Hanalei	H. Johnson
	Kealahia	Kapahelima
	Lihue	S. Kamahale
	Koloa	G. W. Lilikalani
	Waimea	V. Kaulaea
NIIHAU		J. H. Kalua

ROBERT SCHLEIDEN, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 26, 1873. 440 2m

A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS is hereby offered to the company or individual who shall first cure by the "Culp" process, and export, twenty thousand pounds (20,000 lbs.) of Hawaiian grown Tobacco: Provided, that parties who intend to compete for this premium, shall give notice to the Minister of the Interior, before the first day of March 1874.

EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, May 26, 1873. 436 3m

NOTICE.—The Government Printing Establishment having been leased from the 1st of April, 1873, to Mr. Henry M. Whitney, together with the good will of the "Hawaiian Gazette" and "Au Oiaio" newspapers, the responsibility of publishing said newspapers is entirely his; and His Majesty's Government is in no wise responsible for any views expressed in said newspapers, except for what may appear under the head of "By Authority."

EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of the Interior.

(Inf)

Honolulu, March 26, 1873.

Licenses Expiring in July, 1873.

Retail.

OAHU	1—Hyman Bros	Merchant St.	Honolulu
"	3—Ah Un	Nuuanu	"
"	5—Moe Chuck	Nuuanu	"
"	6—Ah Ko	Aliiolani	"
"	12—Hin Chong	Nuuanu	"
"	13—G. N. Fillmer	Kaahumanu St.	"
"	14—T. A. Lucas	Fort	"
"	15—Ah Ho	Nuuanu	"
"	18—E. May	Fort	"
"	19—Ah Sweu	Nuuanu	"
"	20—M. S. Severns & Bro.	"	"
"	21—William Ryan	Queen & Richards	"
HAWAII	1—Isaac Peck	Kahului	Kona
"	10—H. N. Greenwell	Kealakeki	Kona
"	12—Kolioka & Co.	Waiohinu	Kona
"	17—Billingham		Hilo
"	22—J. Mott	Punahoa	Hilo
"	23—H. N. Greenwell	Kailua	Kona
"	27—J. D.	Kapoho	Puna
"	27—Akana	Punahoa	Hilo
"	28—Akana	Kaiwiliahale	Hamakua
MAUI	1—William Kaiser & Co.		Wailuku
"	4—J. W. Kawaiahoa		Kaupo
"	10—W. R. Rowell		Lahaina
"	20—Akii		Lahaina
MOLOKAI	1—Ah Un		Kalualuha
KAUAI	4—W. H. Wright		Koloa

Wholesale.

OAHU	1—Hyman Bros	Merchant St.	Honolulu
"	1—T. H. Davies	Kaahumanu St.	"
"	1—Walker & Allen	Queen St.	"
"	18—H. May	Fort St.	"

Wholesale Spirit.

OAHU	1—Thos. H. Davies	Kaahumanu St.	Honolulu

Butcher.

OAHU	4—D. G. Humphreys	Nuuanu St.	Honolulu
MAUI	21—Samuel Parker		Wailuku

Billiards.

OAHU	7—H. I. Nolte	Queen Street	Honolulu

Fire Arms.

OAHU	20—Henry M. Whitney, Jr.		Koloa

Auction.

KAUAI	16—S. W. Wilcox		Koloa

Victualing.

HAWAII	17—I.	Puueo	Hilo

Boat.

MAUI	28—Mrs. S. Treadway		Lahaina

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

MUCH of the space of our last issue was taken up in the publication of the address of the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, at the meeting held June 30th, and we were unable then to take the matter of it much into consideration. The *Advertiser* in its last its issue has taken it up, and we are glad to be co-laborers on this subject.

A better exhibition of namby-pambyism than the honorable gentleman's address presents, we have not seen for a long time, and as our neighbors well observe, it is not probably "intended for the appreciation of the foreign community," but appears only intended to excite groundless fears in the native mind.

We do not intend to abandon the ground which we have taken on reciprocity to the terrorists or obstructionists, and believing ourselves to be right in our previous assertion, that Mr. Rhodes' address "is calculated to excite the passions of the Hawaiians," and do an immense amount of injury, we shall, from time to time, comment upon it.

The address may appear absurd, and is thoroughly so to a thinking man, more especially of foreign birth—are calculated not to raise the estimate of Mr. Rhodes' intelligence or fairness in the minds of reflecting men; but it is calculated to impress ignorant men with a dread of unknown dangers, and make them believe that the introduction of industries is fraught with perils and evils to them. The want of logic in his address is not discernable by the simple-minded and illogical native, and in the very act of translation or interpretation, it becomes yet more suggestive of wrong and injury to the native mind than it appears as we printed it from the manuscript copy.

Mr. Rhodes says, "as a consequence (of the demand of food in California in 1849) wages rose and the first supply of laborers was brought into the country by the owners of sugar and coffee plantations, which by this time had been commenced by foreign settlers. More strangers came to settle here, more lands were occupied, sugar plantations started, and coolies imported. With the coolies came, it is believed, that dreadful scourge, leprosy, which now threatens to destroy us." This he tells us occurred, because—"On the settlement of California, trade between the two countries increased, principally by the supply by Hawaii of food, for immediate consumption, for the swarms of miners and settlers who flocked into the Golden State." Now, let it be understood that the wages, which are referred to as having advanced, have never receded, but have gone on increasing, and—the halcyon days—those "good old times" (sic) which Mr. Rhodes would recall, are indicated by him as follows: "many men as were required could be obtained in these agricultural experiments at a wage of a rial per day and food. Merchants and settlers were few, the price of foreign commodities was high."

And it will appear how much damage has been done the poor unsophisticated native by making him a skilled laborer, and increasing his wages. And for fear that he should not impress his native audience sufficiently with their wrongs in this respect, the industry thus started, by introducing Chinese coolies, brought in what we now call "leprosy, which threatens to destroy us." This observation Mr. Rhodes makes with the reservation "it is believed," notwithstanding that he knows, or ought to know, that no such thing is believed by any person other than the careless, or those who are designedly misled. He knows, or ought to know, that no Chinaman has had the disease. We say he ought to know, for he has been for many years a member of the Board of Health. And he knows, or ought to know, that the disease, which is now called leprosy, was here many years before the introduction of Chinese coolies, to which he refers; is now prevalent in the Southern Islands, where the Chinese have never been, and in New Zealand, where I believe there has been no introduction of any race or nation in any quantity—except English emigrants. What object can there be in such talk except to mislead and prejudice the native mind against foreigners; for if the proposition had been stated fairly to them, it would have been thus: The settlement of California produced a demand for the products of your country, and consequently an increased demand for and regular employment of your labor. This resulted in an increase of your wages, and consequently of your comforts. Surely no better argument, if thus stated, could be presented to the native mind for the cession of Pearl Harbor in order to obtain a reciprocity treaty, with the same customer.

The speaker proceeded with like intent, which truly "smacks of demagogism," to point out that the LABOR on the plantations is performed by NATIVES, whilst the detestable "OWNERS" are all of FOREIGN birth. Here him as we transcribe him literally: "Our sugar plantations number about thirty-five. The labor on some of which is entirely, and on some partly, performed by native Hawaiians, the owners, all of foreign birth, numbering at the outside, say fifty persons." And a little farther along—"if then Hawaii can only expect to suffer national extinction and death, who are to be the gainers by this cession of territory? On this point we are not left in the dark, for the proposers of the scheme have been sufficiently frank in the exposition of their views. The gainers are to be principally of three classes: First—the fifty or so persons engaged in the sugar business, who are to have a remission of duties in the custom houses of the United States. Second—the owners of real estate here, who are to make fabulous sums on the increase in its value." Thus it will be seen what a crying sin it is that no Hawaiian owns a sugar plantation, but only labors on it. What prevents him from owning a sugar plantation, if he deserves so to do? Many do plant at Lahaina and elsewhere, and sell to the mills. But according to this political economist all the advantage is to come to the "fifty" proprietors, and the owners of real estate. Any one would think that if the owners of real estate were to be benefited, all others would be helped, for people do not usually buy real estate without the intention of improving it, which bring employment to mechanics and laborers, and enables them in their turn to buy ground and erect for themselves a home. Or if some buy to hold, that will not last long unless some one buys to improve—and to our orator's mind the "fifty" are only to be benefited. He does not tell his admirers that fifty or a hundred more will be added; and that laborers, builders, mechanists, and indeed mechanics of all kinds will necessarily be employed

No. Let us go back to the "good old times," when men were employed at a rial a day. Let us send the horses to pasture, and the carriage and harness maker to California, and put a kanaka in his place on the tongue of a small wagon, and he will draw our wives on there little shopping or gossiping expeditions among the "few," very few foreigners. Let us abolish the comfortable wooden houses of the beloved native and go back to the windowless grass hut. Hurrah for the "good old times."

Look the Facts in the Face.

Staring in the face of a stranger is certainly an impertinence, an an evidence of ill-breeding, but looking facts in the face and being governed by the discoveries made, is a duty not to be shirked or turned aside by a sneer.

We refer especially now to the condition of things at the islands and the probable outcome from it. Is it all serene and prosperous? Is every thing progressive and satisfactory? Is there nothing in the outlook to arrest the attention of the thoughtful and farseeing? Nay, is there not rather a cloud, a little larger than a man's hand, coming up from the horizon and spreading out over us with a threatening aspect?

Yes, verily, if nothing is amiss, what mean, then, the earnest appeals of the Chamber of Commerce for a reciprocity treaty? What mean the urgent petitions to the government from the merchants, the planters, the mechanics, the laboring men,—the bone, the sinew, the muscle of the kingdom; the agricultural, the commercial, the mechanical, the navigating, and the laboring interest of the land!

Would the urgency of their appeal, as is apparent from the petition we print to-day, be called forth in such earnest tones, if no danger was impending? We do not believe it. Men engaged in the prosperous activities of life do not so turn aside from their successes and prosperous enterprises, to utter startling prognostics, unless there be a cause. They are constrained from a sense of danger ahead to look the facts in the face, and to ask for a remedy for the approaching evils. Shall a sneer, shall a sentimental fallacy answer them?

The real condition of our main agricultural interest,—the one upon which all our material prosperity depends,—is pretty thoroughly understood. Under the serious disability of our natural market weighed down with high duties, our sugar interest has never been a prosperous one, and for eighteen years we have been trying to get relief. And now after so many failures, the entire business community of the islands is crying out for another attempt at reciprocity. Without it serious disaster is just before us; with it, prosperity is fairly assured, not only to the planting interest, but inseparably connected with that interest every other enterprise of the country, and the government revenue as well.

The question now is, *Is reciprocity worth the price we shall have to pay for it?* If it is, let us cheerfully submit to it and pay it, and derive the benefit we desire. If it is not worth the price, let us drop the subject, and not complain if the business of the country comes to speedy grief, and its revenue diminish to an insignificant moiety.

With a session of Pearl River Harbor we may possibly get a reciprocity treaty; without it we have failed too often to hope to succeed. For ourselves we think the price should be paid. The interests at stake are too vital to hesitate.

WE are satisfied from various petitions and from other sources of information, that the business of the Islands is not in a prosperous condition; and we regard it as the duty of the Government to promote the material welfare of the community by all reasonable and just measures.

During the last two reigns, there were strong efforts made for a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, but without success. Regarding the value of such a treaty, there is, we believe, very little difference of opinion, and it is thought that an additional inducement may be wisely made by a cession of the lagoon known as Pearl River to the United States for a naval station. At present it is of little value to us, and we are of the opinion that a treaty, making the cession as one of its stipulations, may be so guarded in its terms as to protect the rights of all parties, and give strength and prosperity to the Kingdom. The United States have always been friendly to Hawaii, and we have no doubt that they will continue to be so.

When such a treaty shall have been negotiated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and approved by the King, it will then be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for their approval. We believe that such a treaty would impart new life to business of all descriptions; that lands would be in demand for new agricultural enterprises, and instead of worthy and industrious men leaving the Kingdom, more of that class would be attracted here.

To advance the prosperity of this Kingdom is the purpose and policy of His Majesty's Government, and this measure, if successful, will strongly tend to promote that object; and we confidently believe that when fairly considered, and well understood, it will commend itself favorably to the public judgment.

An Australian Steam Line.

The San Francisco *Alta* of June 24 states, on the authority of a telegram from Washington, that "a contract has been closed for a steam line between San Francisco and New Zealand, between Mr. Russell, representative of the Colony of New Zealand, and an American Company, including General Burnside and Colonel Thomas A. Scott, on the other. The authorities of the Colony of New South Wales, in Australia, have sent word by telegraph that they will join in the contract. The boats will touch at Honolulu, and also at either the Fiji or Samoan Islands. At the Fiji or Samoan port, a steamer will connect with Sydney, possibly touching at New Caledonia and Brisbane, the capital of the Colony of Queensland. The trips are to be monthly, and will commence with hired steamers, but the Company will soon make contracts for the construction of American vessels, especially adapted for the trade. The distance from San Francisco to Auckland is about 5,500 miles, and to Sydney, 6,000 miles."

Our readers are aware that Messrs. Scott and Burnside, who are the managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad last winter made proposals to establish an Australian steam line, which seem to have resulted in the defeat of the Webb subsidy. How much truth is to be placed in this new project we cannot say, but some here do not place much credit in the report. It is to be hoped that it may prove reliable, and that before the end of this year we shall see the service established, profiting by the experience of the two attempts which have been made and failed, not from want of support, but mainly from the unsuitableness of the boats, and general mismanagement.

Advocating Annexation?

We do not know whether Mr. Rhodes wishes to be understood as an annexationist, in any sense of the term, but most certainly one sentence of his address to the natives, to which our attention has been specially called, leaves that impression. He says: "In such a case, the outside world would have *a perfect right* to confine our diseased and dying people to a single island, *and take possession of the others for the use and benefit of those who were not so cursed, and whose business or necessities brought them this way.*"

This is pretty plain talk, and if it means anything, it is that the "outside world" "has a perfect right," in the opinion of the honorable speaker, "to take possession" of the group, all except the leper islands, whenever it is so inclined. This is going farther than Mr. Castle or any one else has proposed. The natives should understand this language clearly, and what it means. As three-fourths of the people are now more or less diseased, the intention may have been to invite some foreign nation to send over and gobble us up at once. England has guaranteed she will not do it; France has done the same. Perhaps Germany can be induced to step in and take "possession." Who knows?

Mr. Rhodes may not have meant treason in anything he uttered, but most certainly his language may be construed as "treasonable" as any that has appeared. His position is a critical one, and if any persons are to be "banished," we fear that his chances are no better than those of others whom he condemns.

Information Wanted.

MR. EDITOR: In the report of the native meeting last week, I notice the name of "Capt. Ka" as one of the eager ones to have the Honorable Godfrey Rhodes "address the natives." Is this the Ka who a few months ago was turned out of the service of the War Department for stealing money, or is it some other Ka? If this is the same man, nothing could be more appropriate than such a character to egg on a man who once harranged when the whole Kingdom was seized, to raise his hands in horror when it is proposed to cede a naval station for a quid pro quo.

DON'T YOU SEE?

Excerpts from Correspondence.

"Up to 1826, Mauritius sugar paid a differential duty; in that year it was placed on the favored list of British West India Sugar—'a measure,' we are told, 'so effectious and so prompt that within six years from that date the supply from the Mauritius was increased tenfold.'" —*Morgan's Trade Journal*, May 1st, 1872.

That meant for Mauritius, six times the commerce, six times the revenue if it was needed, six times the capacity for progress. It would mean for Hawaii all of these, and more, for it would mean progress instead of retrogression; prosperity instead of decadence; independence instead of national extinction.

X. Y. Z.

"A Cabinet that want to do what they know for the good of the country but are afraid, will get on just as fast as one that wants to do wrong but is afraid."

VERITAS.

"Hawaii might fill to get a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States and still live, but she would soon succumb, if it became evident that her policy and legislation were controlled by the street corner politicians and coterie seekers that infest Honolulu, and trade in the ignorant prejudices of the uninformed natives."

MAGISTER.

"Agriculturists always find it difficult to get support for their interests in cities; but the Government should remember that Honolulu is but a small part of this Kingdom. If the city politicians are so short-sighted as to fail to see that our interests are identical, Cabinet Ministers should take broader views."

MAUI.

Mr. S. N. Castle's Reply to the Resolution of Banishment, &c.

MR. EDITOR: It cannot be supposed that I have read with indifference the speech of the Hon. Mr. Rhodes at a public meeting called, as I have been informed, to express disapprobation of sentiments contained in an article published by myself in a New York paper, during a recent visit to that city, or of the preamble and resolutions offered at the close of the address, in conformity with its spirit, to banish me and my family "beyond the limits of this Kingdom."

The following in quotation marks, purporting to be from my article, "*On the death of the King and a vacancy on the throne, the United States have the power to take possession of the Islands.*" is not in it, and as the preamble and resolution were evidently not drawn at the moment, on the spur of the occasion, but carefully and deliberately prepared beforehand, and entirely in conformity with the spirit of the written speech of the Hon. Mr. Rhodes, I cannot choose, though I do it most reluctantly, but consider it an intentional misrepresentation of what I did say, in order to place it before the Hawaiians in the most offensive light to them.

Had it been done on the spur of the moment, after listening to the address, with its dark and exciting pictures before the mind of the audience, as I supposed when it first came to my ears, I should not have been so much surprised, but when I saw it in print I had no choice left but to consider it pre-concerted—a part of the programme of the meeting—intended to operate against me. No doubt it did so, but the Hawaiians were not prepared to ask for the banishment of one who had lived among them as a friend, and done for them acts of friendship, for more than thirty-six years, whose grey hairs could leave him but a little more time at the most to stay among them. No, they were not prepared, even under the present and prevailing influence of the disasters to follow union with the United States, *at some future day*, predicted by the speaker, to banish the political criminal with his innocent wife and children and grandchildren numbering a score of souls, on account of the crime or error of the guilty sire. Truly, the resolution would not only punish the sire for his indiscretion or sin, but "visit the sin of the father upon the children to the third generation." But as I did not use any language to convey the idea of the erroneous quotation of the preamble, I will quote from the article itself the language upon which the quotation must have been founded. Speaking of the views of Missionaries I said, "*With the assent of the people to the measure*, there can be no doubt but that the consummation of the union of the Islands to the States, would meet the cordial, hearty approval of every American Missionary. He would look upon it as promotive of the *best welfare of the native*, as of all the future island population, foreign and native." Again, I suggested an article in the treaty authorizing the United States, *in case of war*, to take possession, *if need be, for the time being*, of all ports and harbors in which a hostile armament could be fitted out, and finally, upon any vacancy occurring in the throne, to take full possession, the Islands to become in such an event an integral part of the United States.

Is there here any language such as is quoted in the preamble? Is not the consent of the people as the price of the approbation of the missionaries specially stated? Is it not as plainly implied in the proposed article of the treaty authorizing the United States to take possession in certain contingencies? For without their consent, obtained through the Legislature, there can be no treaty. In the whole article, can any such idea be extracted as the one included to the quotation? I do not think so, and it looks as though the erroneous quotation could have had but one object, to stir up a hostile feeling to reciprocity, accompanied by any cession, perhaps even without, and to views which I had advocated as for the highest benefit of this whole people. The honorable speaker drew a dark picture of the evils which would grow out of annexation to the United States. I do not propose to follow him through the harrowing details of misery to come, in the event of these Islands ever becoming a free and equal state of the United States, but I would ask every Hawaiian what experience they have had in the past, in their intercourse with citizens of the United States, to justify any such anticipations as those placed before them? Taking the period of fifty years, during which the commerce and numbers of Americans have far outweighed those of all other civilized lands, when misunderstandings between the natives and foreigners could hardly fail to rise—when, before, or after, the acknowledged independence of this Kingdom, brought about by the efforts of Americans, and first of all acknowledged by the United States, have they made demands upon the government for payments or concessions not consistent with the strictest justice and independence of this people? And more, when have they made such demands at all? Have not your fathers, my Hawaiian friends, confided in their justice, and appealed to them for aid to save you from what you thought to be unreasonable demands, which put your very existence as a separate, distinct people in peril? Have you, did they, ever appeal in vain? In time of peril have you not called upon Americans for the liberty to cede, not a naval station alone, but the whole islands, that the aegis of their protection might be thrown over you, and you be relieved from harassing and, what you deemed, unjust demands? Perhaps, in this age, you do not know this. I do. When, where and how have Americans treated you so unjustly, that a nation to them as a free state is to be feared as the sounding of your death knell, as the harbinger of unspeakable disaster? Have the merchants who brought commerce to your shores, and left their millions in payment for the supplies you furnished them, been to you a curse or a blessing? Have the missionaries, who first brought you letters, books, schools and Christianity, done you good or evil? What can you find in your intercourse with them in the past that leads you to have such apprehensions of evil from a closer alliance in the distant future, such even as to lead some to be ready to barter or sacrifice one who has lived among you with his whole family? No, my friends, the United States are your friends,—they have steadfastly been so,—they are so now,—your fears are unfounded. I am sorry that any one should try to excite them. If they speak in sincerity they are mistaken—they are in the wrong.

Union on equal terms to the United States, as a state or territory, would be a great honor to these islands, and instead of the evils foretold, I firmly believe would bring blessing and prosperity to you all, or all who by their own ill conduct would not bring a curse upon themselves. It would bring to you better prices for your products and less personal taxes; it would bring to you the excitement and stimulus of industry, for, according to your diligence, would be your wealth. Industry and correct, upright lives would bring back vigor and health, and stop your decrease, if any thing can do it. Every right you have of property and person would be protected. You would choose your own legislators and make your own laws, as you now do. You would have grants from the United States for your schools and public works, and for chiefs. The United States have always been your friends. They and their citizens have done you good in times past, and they will in the future. When you *want* union, when you ask for it, then perhaps it will be granted; but when that time comes, it will bring you GOOD and not *evil*. In the mean time, and till you do want it, if you can get reciprocity, and a free interchange of your products with the United States, by the cession of a naval station, you will be fortunate. It will be according to the kindness which you have always received at the hand of that great Republic. The preamble makes me to say that upon a vacancy of the throne, they will have the power to take possession. I did not say so. They have always had the power, but not the will; they have had the legal right, but held it only for your good for a time, and you need not fear their doing it, till you ask them; but you need reciprocity more than they. I hope they will grant it.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes says, "and third, the United States themselves, who, in view of the strategic position of Hawaii nei, in case of war between themselves and any other power, are to take possession of, fortify and convert it, in their own terms, into a standing menace against the rest of the world. This is the view of Mr. Castle, a member of the King's Privy Council. How his advocacy of such a measure is to be reconciled with his duty as a privy counselor, it is for himself and the King's cabinet to determine."

Again he says, "Let a committee be appointed by this meeting to draft a petition to the King, for circulation among all the people for their signatures, praying His Majesty to dismiss from his counsels, any man, high or low, who should insult him and wrong his people by promoting a cession of territory on any pretext whatever."

A naval station by the United States on these islands, would not be for menace, but for defence in case of attack, and the convenience of coaling and commerce. I have said without force of arms, she could have LEGALLY entered into possession of the whole, if the will had not been wanting. A United States naval station here would be no menace, no threat to any power whatever, nor to the independence of these islands. In case of an aggressive war upon the United States, it would be a point of defence. Great Britain's hundred colonies, are not all threats and menaces upon other powers—certainly the most or all of them are a blessing to civilization and Christianity and progress, and with this view, never for one moment did my sympathies go with the sepoys, or wish for their success in their great rebellion a few years since. Their success would have rolled back the tide of civilization and progress more centuries than Great Britain has been in possession of India. Notwithstanding all the evils incidental to the possession by Great Britain of her Indian and Colonial empire, it is a blessing to the world that they have been established, and that the United States, now independant, was established; and this I say without justifying one wrong that has ever been done in the establishment of these great empires. But cession or annexation has no analogy whatever to the disorder and ruin the honorable speaker, and however sincere he might have been, I cannot justify his representation of the dire consequences to follow, in case of either. My duty as a privy counselor enjoins upon me, when asked, to give such honest advice as will promote the highest interests of the Kingdom. I have done so in past time, I believe, and I should be false to my duty if I did not. About the cession of a naval station to the United States it need be to secure reciprocity, my counsel hasnot been asked. If it had been, I should most emphatically have advised it. Reverse the geographical and commercial situation of the two countries, and I would just as emphatically advise the cession to Great Britain. As an American born I prefer my own country, but my views are governed by the good, or what I believe to be the good, of *this* country, and the good of my native land is only incidental in this case to the highest good of this people. Of Great Britain I have no jealousy. I rejoice that the sun never sets on her empire, for where her flag waves there is civil and religious liberty. Should war occur between the two countries, I must go with my country, but I trust the Geneva Conference has closed that door forever.

But, my Hawaiian friends, if you banish all of your friends, the innocent as well as the guilty, because they give you honest counsel, which they think to be for your best good, you will not be long independent. It would be a tyranny which no liberal nation would long permit. It would be that kind of oppression which Vattel, a great international lawyer, says will justify the interference of foreign nations to stop it; and if the King should dismiss from his counsels and service all who give him honest advice for the good of the people, even though "cession" be a part of it, he would do more to shake his independence than many such cessions. But you will not do this; you do not so distrust the friends of a generation, and I am sorry, indeed, that David Malo should have offered so unwise a resolution, which you could not support without dishonor to yourselves, and that the honorable speaker on the occasion could have proposed so tyrannical a measure as the dismissal from his counsels by the King of all who advised a measure for the best good of the country, even though a small cession of territory was advised for a vastly greater good. Report says, and I think it is true, that three of the four Ministers, and the King, have favored cession, if with it they can obtain the greater good of reciprocity, and I think they are wise. Reciprocity, they are sure will help *every one of you*, though the honorable speaker thinks that it will help only a few, and bring disaster to the rest. I feel sure it will help you all, and so I favor it; but with or without it, I always have been, I always shall be, your friend. In case of reciprocity your friend, as I believe for the prosperity which will result; and with no reciprocity your friend in the difficulties which may ensue.

S. N. CASTLE.

July 4th, 1873.

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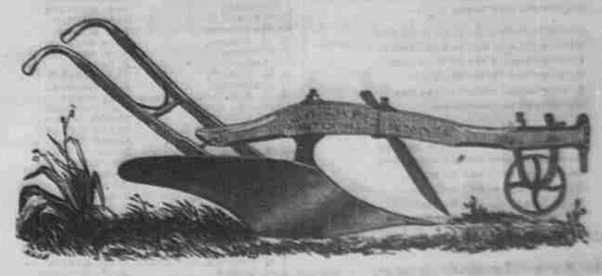
1873.  1873.

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ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE Firm of PETER & ZAHLAN, of Honolulu, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said Peter & Zahlan are notified to present them, in order that a final settlement of the affairs of said firm may be made.

F. A. SCHAEFER, Assignee.

Honolulu, July 2, 1873. 441 2t

Final Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of LAM YAN & CO., of Wailuku, and LAM YAN, of Lahaina, Maui, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the Undersigned; and all persons having claims against said Lam Yan & Co. and Lam Yan, are also notified to present them, in order that a final settlement of the affairs of the said firms may be made.

M. PHILLIPS & CO., Assignees.

Honolulu, July 7, 1873. 441 2t

Notice.

THE BI-ENNIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF

The Queen's Hospital Corporation,

Will take place at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 12th of JULY, 1873, at noon. Per Order,

F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

Honolulu, June 11, 1873. 439 tf

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Maui, 4th Juno Term, A. D. 1873. N. W. Tallant, Libellant for Divorce, vs. Hila Tallant.

In the above entitled Libel for Divorce, it is now ordered that a Decree of Divorce from the bond of matrimony be entered in favor of the said N. W. Tallant of the cause of the adultery of the said Hila Tallant, &c, be made absolute after the expiration of six months from the date of this decree, upon compliance with the terms thereof, unless suf